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## MR. ROBT. GRIEVE

### The Publisher and Printer Dies at San Francisco.

**WAS AN HONORED VETERAN**  
His Career Interesting and Successful in the States—Came Here in 1865—Associations.

Robt. Grieve, one of the pioneer citizens of Hawaii and a man held in esteem wherever known, died at San Francisco on the 1st inst. Mr. Grieve had gone from here to the coast for the purpose of having his eyes treated. An operation was performed. The pa-



ROBERT GRIEVE.  
(Photo by Williams.)

tient was placed under the influence of opiates. He did not recover consciousness, passing to the hereafter gently. Mr. Grieve was nearly 70 years of age. He had dauntless spirit, but his bodily strength had been ebbing for a long time. With the tenacity and courage that enabled him to have a successful career, he bore up and thought always that he was strong as when a young man. At one time, a few years ago, he retired from active life. But a strong mind and fixed habits of industry compelled him to again get into harness. He was in love with his business. The atmosphere of the print shop was food and drink to him. He had the deepest and keenest interest in the presses and the type. Mr. Grieve was an old time printer, one of the kind proud of the craft and the calling and devoted to the class of work that to the younger generation in the trade is an unknown book.

It was in Scotland that Mr. Grieve was born and he possessed to the highest degree the sterling qualities inherent in the best men of that noted race. As a child he was brought to Canada with his parents, but in early manhood found his way to the United States. His was an interesting life, for he was connected with great newspapers in the day when each journal had its strong individuality or identity. Mr. Grieve was assistant foreman of the New York Tribune composing rooms when the great Greeley was editor of the paper. Mr. Grieve was one of the few men who thoroughly mastered the notoriously bad penmanship of the man who told young men to go west. Between printer and editor there were for years the closest and most friendly relations. Another great light in American journalism with whom Mr. Grieve came into contact directly and often was the late Joseph Medill. A third was W. E. Storey. Then Gen. M. H. De Young and Mr. Grieve were typesetters together in Sacramento in the olden times. At Detroit Mr. Grieve occupied a responsible position on the Free Press. When he left that employ he was presented with a silver "stick" and "rule," with the names of his associates engraved on the "stick."

For a portion of his life Mr. Grieve was a sailor, going to the principal ports of the world in crack packets when a sailorman had to know his business thoroughly and when clipper passages were made regularly. Mr. Grieve always retained his interest in nautical affairs. He was always one of the chief shipping authorities here. Thirty-five years ago Robt. Grieve came to the Hawaiian Islands and Honolulu was made his permanent home. He joined here upon the Government Gazette his brother-in-law, Capt. Jas. Black, another old-time printer. When

the Government went out of the publication business Mr. Grieve bought the paper and conducted it most successfully. He had it seven years and then sold to H. M. Whitney, who made the Gazette the semi-weekly edition of the Advertiser, as it still is today. Mr. Grieve, after a brief vacation, opened the printing office on Merchant street which he conducted up to the time of his departure for the coast, leaving it in charge of his son, who, with his wife and a daughter, Mrs. J. H. McLean, survive him. Mr. Grieve was married in 1855. His wife was the sister of the late Mrs. J. H. Black.

## A FORD ISLAND

### ARTESIAN WELL.

## Plenty of Good Fresh Water Found By the Boreas.

The artesian well that is likely to be of more benefit to all Hawaii than any so far driven, was found on Saturday last to be a success. Water of satisfactory quality and quantity has been found on Ford Island, Pearl Harbor. The depth is about 420 feet. It is a ten-inch well. The flow is two feet above the surface and the stream going into the harbor indicates a plentiful supply. The water has not yet been analyzed, but is clear, soft and sweet tasting. There is a bottle of it at this office, brought from the island by George Allen, B. F. Dillingham and others who have seen the sample are intensely enthusiastic over the outcome of the boring by McCandless Brothers for the U. S. estate.

The artesian well, which is the first one of a number to supply the United States naval station and the occupants of the island village is about 100 feet near where the Bennington survey back of C. A. Brown's island home, partly camped when Commander Nichols was directing work in the locality. Heretofore all water for the island has been brought from the neighboring mainland in boats. The surface wells invariably gave only brackish water. Those who own properties in the locality are highly elated and see an immediate increase in values.

## Capitalization of Shares.

The Makaweli Sugar Company, lately incorporated at San Francisco, has as its assets 6963 shares of the paid-up stock of the Hawaiian Sugar Company. This is almost all of the stock that was held at option at different times by Bert Hecht, the broker, and by Gen. Hartwell. It is Alexander & Baldwin stock. The 6963 shares, for the purposes of the new company, are made five for one, thus giving 24,815 shares, which are valued at \$50 each, making a total valuation of \$1,240,750. The plan is regarded as a good one. It had the endorsement of Broker Politz and other prominent financiers. The name was adopted on account of the high favor in which Makaweli stock has always been held on the coast. It is one of the best-known Hawaiian securities. While there is a board of directors up here for the \$50 shares, control of the plantation is still held here.

## A Customs Expert.

Capt. Samuel J. Buddell, for twelve years deputy port surveyor at San Francisco, is spending his vacation this year in Hawaii. Capt. Buddell is a nephew of Matt McCann, the Mayor of Lahaina, and has paid a visit to his distinguished relative. Mr. Buddell has always been reckoned one of the best informed and most capable men in the customs service on the Mainland, and his opinion on various matters is always in demand. He was acquainted with George C. Stratemeyer and other officers of the service here, and of course knows all the shipping people. In consequence Capt. Buddell's stay is being made pleasant for him.

## Sugar Stocks Abroad.

San Francisco, July 3.  
Hana Plantation—Sales at \$17.50 to \$17.75.  
H. C. Plantation—Sales at \$98 to \$101.25.  
Hutchinson Plantation—Sales at \$32.87½ and \$33.  
Onomea Plantation—Sales, \$40.12½.  
Paauhau Plantation—Sales, \$39.67½ to \$40.50.

## OTIS' BIG ARMY

### General is to Have a Field Force of 39,000 Men.

## WORK OF SECURING SOLDIERS

An Outbreak on the Island of Negros—Hopeful View of Mr. Schurman—Rainy Season On.

## WILL HAVE 44,000 MEN.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The Government having heard from Gen. Otis that he needs 6338 men to fill up the regular regiments and about 2000 men for the two volunteer regiments he was authorized to enlist, orders will be issued tomorrow for the enlistment of 15,000 men. This will actually give Otis about 44,000 men. Allowing a loss of 12 per cent for disease, wounds, etc., which he states as the present percentage of "ineffectives," he will have, instead of an effective force of 39,000 men, one of nearly 39,000.

The War Department has anticipated the need of men for the regular regiments and has sent 2000 unassigned recruits to Manila within two weeks. Four thousand recruits are now being drilled at the Presidio and will sail the middle of the month, leaving only 338 more men to be supplied to the regular regiments.

It is confidently predicted that by August the eight regiments to be organized in this country and the 2000 men required for the two volunteer regiments at Manila will be ready to proceed to Otis' aid.

## OUTBREAK ON NEGROS.

MANILA, July 3, 6:05 p. m.—Reports have been received here of an outbreak in the Island of Negros, incident upon the departure of the California regiment for home. Some hostile natives, seeing a company of soldiers at one of the small posts, preparing to depart, thought the Americans were evacuating the island, and a party of 250 rebels, mostly bolomen, attacked the troops and killed one man and wounded another belonging to Company E. The Filipinos were easily driven off. The transport Sherman will bring the California troops to Manila before starting for San Francisco.

## SCHURMAN HOPEFUL.

MANILA, July 2, 6:25 p. m.—Professor J. G. Schurman, of the United States Advisory Commission for the Philippines, returned to Manila today from a three-weeks trip in the southern islands. He takes an entirely hopeful view of the general conditions there. The intelligent and substantial citizens desire an American protectorate. The masses are awaiting the settlement of the war in the island of Luzon before declaring themselves. They are chiefly anxious to be undisputed. The President of the town of Santo Nicolas, in the island of Cebu, said to Mr. Schurman:

"We want peace, food and prosperity. We do not wish to fight. We would be neutral."

The president of the Commission thinks this declaration fairly expresses the sentiments of the people in the southern islands of the archipelago.

Yesterday Gen. Lawton and Professor Worcester of the Commission visited the principal towns in the province of Cavite, out of which the natives were recently driven. Their chief purpose was to direct the elections of the Presidents of Imus, Bakor and Parangue and Las Pinas. Under the municipal system thus inaugurated the Presidents or the Mayors of the towns are empowered to appoint minor officials and to levy taxes which are to be expended solely in public improvements.

Before acting, Gen. Lawton and Mr. Worcester had consulted with the leading men in each town and selected candidates whose honesty and friendliness to American rule were beyond question. Wherever they went the Americans were heartily cheered by the people.

The rain has fallen almost continu-

ously for nine days. It has been a tremendous downpour and the whole country is flooded. The trenches at San Fernando are trenches of water and the mud is knee deep in the temporary camps in several of the outlying towns. Some of the permanent camps have been made fairly comfortable by the erection of bamboo shelters, roofed and floored.

According to the latest reports from the province of Cavite, the insurgent leaders there are quarreling. Aguinaldo's cousin, Baldomero Aguinaldo, has been killed or imprisoned by General Mariano Trias, commander of the insurgents in the southern department of Luzon, and most of his men have deserted to Trias, who is now at San Francisco de la Mallibon.

## SPANIARDS SLAIN.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A San cable from Manila says: The report of the massacre of Spaniards at Balabac, the southwesternmost island of the Philippine group, which was used by the Spanish as a penal colony, has been confirmed. The rebels entrapped the garrison while the troops were at church and killed all the men. The women were made prisoners. One of them escaped and made her way to Borneo.

## NET RESULT NIL.

Outcome of the Far-Heralded Peace Congress.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A Times cable from London says: The Peace Conference is now virtually over and its results are precisely as had been anticipated here from the first. It is uncertain whether the word "permanent" will not be struck out by Germany from the title of the arbitration tribunal, which would then be called simply "Cour d'Arbitrage International." Even this would be a distinct humanitarian gain, but what probability is there of first class disputes being submitted to it?

The great dangers to the peace in Europe are four:

First—The question of Alsace-Lorraine.

Second—The Eastern question, that is, the breaking up of the Turkish empire, precipitated by disorders in the Balkans.

Third—The advance of Russia in Asia.

Fourth—The rivalry of Russia and England for predominance in China, and the almost inevitable struggle between Russia and Japan.

Would any one of these be submitted by the disputants to arbitration? In view of the fact that England will not arbitrate about the Transvaal nor America about an Alaskan boundary, and that only with the greatest difficulty were Chile and the Argentine coerced into referring to arbitration their frontier dispute, the answer must be obviously in the negative.

The czar's principal inspiration is calling the Congress was for the arrest of armaments. This has totally broken down, although the delegates have with natural diplomacy made the collapse as palatable to the czar as possible in view of his undoubted sincerity and lofty aims.

Stead telegraphs today that many delegates forebode that the net result of the conference will be to make social democrats more confident than ever.

## INSURGENTS MUTILATE.

NEW YORK—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: The first absolutely authenticated instances of the mutilation of the bodies of American soldiers by Filipinos has occurred. Two privates of the Fourth Infantry, who were wounded during the reconnaissance toward Perez Dasmarias, were left temporarily on the roadside, owing to a lack of transportation facilities.

Later, when the men went to bring them in, it was found that they were dead. Their right ears had been cut off by natives. The throat of one of them was cut and the face of the other had been slashed with a knife. Ambulances are constantly the center for the enemy's fire. One wounded man was shot again while his wound was being dressed.

## AND STILL THEY COME.

An immense shipment of dry goods has just been received by L. B. Kerr and are in shape now and ready for inspection. All are cordially invited.

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